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Supplemental Material

Air Pollution and Deaths among Elderly Residents of São Paulo, Brazil: An Analysis of Mortality Displacement

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Table S1. Spearman correlations of PM₁₀, CO and NO₂ concentrations among monitoring sites.

Table S2. Percent of missing data of PM₁₀, CO and NO₂ among monitoring sites

Table S3. Details of models adjustment for trend, seasonality, temperature and relative humidity

Table S4. Cumulative percent change (95% confidence interval) in number of deaths associated with PM₁₀ levels for different cumulative lag structures. Temporal trend sensitivity analysis

Table S5. Cumulative percent change (95% confidence interval) in number of deaths (all ages) associated with PM₁₀ levels for different cumulative lag structures

Table S6. Cumulative percent change (95% confidence interval) in number of deaths associated with PM₁₀ levels for different cumulative lag structures, adjusted by mean temperature until lag 10

Table S7. Comparison of single lag percent change (95% confidence interval) in number of total, circulatory, respiratory and cancer deaths among studies

Table S8. Comparison of cumulative percent change (95% confidence interval) by shorter lag structures in number of total, circulatory and respiratory deaths by 10 µg/m³ increase in particulate air pollution among studies

Figure S1. Single lag percent change^a in number of deaths associated with air pollutant levels of lags 0-30 days^b. ^aAssociated with a 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in PM10 and NO₂ and with a 1 ppm increase in CO. ^bResults from a Poisson generalized additive distributed lag model, constrained with a second degree polynomial, using single-day lag structures of lags 0-30 days for PM10, NO₂ and CO, adjusted by trend, seasonality, temperature, relative humidity, weekdays and holidays. The shadow area represents 95% CI.

References